

The following papers are published for general information:—

Telegram No. 687, dated the 27th March 1898.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, Calcutta, to Secretary of State, London.

Following plague seizures and deaths reported from places outside Bombay Presidency since 21st instant:—

North-Western Provinces—Saharanpur district—seizures 14, deaths 12.

Punjab—Jullundur district—seizures 134, deaths 104. Cases reported from six new villages. Hoshiarpur district—seizures 35, deaths 11. Cases reported from one new village.

Rajputana—Sirohi State—1 death; Nasirabad—1 imported case.

Hyderabad State—Naldurg district—deaths 33; Gulburga district—death 1.

No plague reported elsewhere.

Telegram No. 757, dated the 4th April 1898.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London.

Following plague seizures and deaths reported from places outside Bombay Presidency since 27th March:—

North-Western Provinces—Saharanpur district—seizures 10, deaths 7. Last of these cases occurred on 24th March.

Punjab—Jullundur district—seizures 117, deaths 71. Cases reported from four new villages. Hoshiarpur district—seizures 67, deaths 33. Garshankar town attacked.

Hyderabad State—Naldurg district—14 deaths; Gulburga district—4 deaths; Bir district—16 deaths.

Jammu Province in Kashmir—One suspicious case imported from Bombay.

No plague reported elsewhere.

From R. Nathan, Esq., Under Secretary to the Government of India, To the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, Municipal (Medical) Department.

Letter No. 638, dated Calcutta, the 24th March 1898.

I am directed to forward, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, a copy of a telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 21st instant, on the subject of the repulsion of Indian pilgrims from the Hedjaz. If there are any pilgrims in Bengal still desirous of proceeding to the Hedjaz, I am to state that they should not be allowed to go, pending the receipt of further orders. With the permission of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Government of India will be glad to be kept informed as to whether any pilgrims are detained under the orders conveyed in this letter.

Copy, with copy of the telegram from the Secretary of State and the telegrams to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, forwarded to the Governments of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Punjab, Burma and Chief Commissioners of the Central Provinces, Assam, Coorg, and Resident at Hyderabad for information.

Copy, with copy of the telegram from the Secretary of State and the telegrams to the Governments of Madras and Bombay, forwarded to the Foreign Department for information and communication to Political Officers.

By Order,

R. NATHAN, Under-Secy. to the Govt. of India.

Telegram, dated the 21st March 1898. From—The Secretary of State, London, To—The Viceroy, Calcutta.

British Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs:—Sultan will sanction repulsion Indian pilgrims from Hedjaz if all European Governments advocate measure. All representatives advocate unconditionally. Her Majesty's Government will not oppose. We will inform you when repulsion actually ordered. Telegram says Indian pilgrims at Camaran will be allowed continue pilgrimage. I would suggest postponement of further departure pilgrims until you hear further.

Telegram Nos. 620—621, dated the 22nd March 1898. From—The Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, To—The Secretary to the Government of Madras, Local and Municipal Department. To—The Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General (Plague) Department.

Following telegram dated 21st received from Secretary of State:—*Begins.* British Ambassador at Constantinople telegraphs:—Sultan will sanction repulsion Indian pilgrims from Hedjaz if all

European Governments advocate measure. All representatives advocate unconditionally. Her Majesty's Government will not oppose. We will inform you when repulsion actually ordered. Telegram says Indian pilgrims at Camaran will be allowed continue pilgrimage. I would suggest postponement of further departure pilgrims until you hear further. *Ends.* If there are any pilgrims still desirous of proceeding to Hedjaz, they should not be allowed to go pending receipt further orders. Please keep Government of India informed as to whether any pilgrims are detained under these orders.

The following papers are published for general information:—

Telegram No. 828, dated the 11th April 1898.

From His Excellency the Viceroy, Simla, to the Secretary of State, London.

Following plague seizures and deaths reported from places outside Bombay Presidency since 4th April:—

North-Western Provinces—Sahranpur district—seizures 20, deaths 15.

Punjab—Jullunder district—seizures 245, deaths 140. Cases reported from 14 new villages.

Hoshiarpur district—seizures 83, deaths 58. Cases reported from one new village.

Hyderabad State—Naldrog district—seizures 8, deaths 7.

No plague reported elsewhere.

Statement showing Plague cases (Indigenous) in the Dharwar district up to 12th April 1898:—

Places.	Indigenous.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Deaths.	
Hubli taluka—Hubli ..	51	49	
Total ..	51	49	

Statement showing Plague cases in the Dharwar district for the 13th April 1898:—

Places.	Indigenous.		Remarks.
	Cases.	Deaths.	
Previously reported	51	49	
Hubli taluka—Hubli	2	1	
Total ..	53	50	

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of Punjab, Home Department, (Medical and Sanitary) No. 625, dated Lahore, the 13th of April 1898, to the Secretary to the Chief Commissioner of Coorg.

I am directed to intimate for the information of the Chief Commissioner that in view to facilitate the identification of passengers by rail from the plague infected areas in the Punjab, tickets with a special punch mark $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter thus (o) are now being issued to passengers of all classes from all stations between Jullunder City and Ludhiana both inclusive, on the North-Western Railway.

Inspection Notes of Mr. V. P. Madhava Rao, Plague Commissioner in Mysore.
Bowringpet, 23rd April 1898

Leaving Bangalore by the 7-40 A.M. train, I arrived at Bowringpet Railway Station at about 9-40 and met Messrs. D. A. Ballard, Superintendent of Police, T. Chokkanna, Amildar, and A. Kodandapani Mudaliar, Inspecting Medical Officer, on the platform. The Inspecting Medical Officer showed us how the passengers were examined. They were all sent into the third class waiting room and were examined one by one at one outlet, the males by the Hospital Assistant and the females by the Midwife, as they passed out. The waiting room has two outlets, but

as the entrance near the booking office, is thronged by in-going passengers there will be undesirable crush if the out-going passengers are also allowed to go out by the same passage. It is therefore proposed that the Railway authorities be requested to convert one of the windows into a third passage as pointed out to the Superintendent of Police and the Station Master, and allow male passengers to go out that way; the present passage being reserved for female passengers or such of them as desire privacy. The use of a *pudah* to screen the latter and their separate examination will render the inspection more agreeable to the people.

2. The Inspecting Medical Officer brought to notice that the Police on platform duty were not sufficiently watchful and allowed some passengers to escape. The Station Master missed some tickets and has latterly adopted the system of collecting tickets in the carriages before the passengers get down. This places the Inspecting Officer at a disadvantage inasmuch as he has nothing but the statement of the passengers to guide him as to where they come from. The matter was discussed both with the Superintendent of Police and the Inspecting Medical Officer. The Superintendent said there was no difficulty in guarding the outlets so as to make clandestine departure impossible and wanted a small extra Police establishment. He was requested to apply for it through the Inspector General of Police. The three authorities concerned, *viz.*, the Station Master, the Inspecting Officer and the Superintendent of Police have agreed to revert to the system of collecting tickets and examining passengers at one and the same time as they issue out of the third class waiting room.

3. Next proceeded to the sheds erected for segregation and hospital purposes. These have been built on the Bombay plan furnished by Dr. O'Donnel, but on a smaller scale; and consist of bamboo mat walls with casuarina uprights and thatched roofs.

4. The segregation shed consists of 4 rooms, size $9\frac{1}{2}' \times 12'$ each, with a 6 feet verandah in front. The sheds are built on raised basements with nice sandy tamped floors and little windows for each room and are the best I have seen. The walls, however, may be made more water-proof by having thicker mats ready to be attached to the walls when necessary and which, when not needed, could easily be removed and stored away. The little windows may also be provided with removable mat doors. The total cost of the sheds including a second shed of 4 rooms for use as a plague hospital and quarters for a Hospital Assistant, a nurse, two menial servants, sweepers, Police guard, mortuary, and latrine is Rs. 650.

5. Instructions were given to the Amildar to find a caste waterman and cook in Bowringpet who could be paid a sort of retaining fee not exceeding Rs. 2 a month and would be available for duty whenever wanted, each in such case to draw Rs. 7 per mensem.

6. The Inspecting Medical Officer represented that equipment for the camp such as beds, blankets, lanterns and medical stores, were urgently needed. He was asked to submit an indent on a small scale for articles absolutely needed for camp use and was informed that the Senior Surgeon would be requested to have the articles supplied at a very early date. The additional cholera sheds of corrugated iron put up close to the segregation camp would be useful for keeping these medical stores and appliances; and one of them could also be with advantage used as a disinfecting bath room.

7. After again inspecting the railway premises in the evening and the way in which passengers were examined, I returned by the evening train to Bangalore.

V. P. MADHAVA RAO,
Plague Commissioner in Mysore.